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WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JANUARY 1985

DILHR
DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRY, LABOR & HUMAN RELATIONS

WISCONSIN DATA AND SOURCES

	INDICATOR	SOURCE
L1	Composite Index of Leading Indicators	Wis.Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L2	Average Work Week, Manufacturing	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L3	Average Overtime Hours, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L4	Average Weekly Initial Claims	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L5	Total Job Openings Received	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
L6	New Business Incorporations	Wisconsin Secretary of State
L7	Net Gain in Business Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
L8	Building Plans Examined	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C1	Help-Wanted Advertising Index (Milw.)	National Industrial Conference Board
C2	Total Unemployment Rate	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C3	Natural Gas Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C4	New Car Registrations	Wis. Department of Transportation
C5	Electric Power Sales	Wisconsin Public Service Commission
C6	Total Securities Registrations	Wisconsin Commissioner of Securities
C7	Personal Income	"Business Week," McGraw Hill
C8	Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg.	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
C9	Cash Receipts From Farm Marketing	U.S. Department of Agriculture
C10	Contract Construction Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X1	Birth Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X2	Death Registgrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X3	Natural Net Gain in Population	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X4	Marriage Registrations	Wis. Department of Health and Social Services
X5	Consumer Price Index (Milwaukee)	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
X6	Index of Prices Received By Farmers	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
X7	Net Gain in Residential Phone Access Lines	Wis. Telephone Co. and General Telephone Co.
X8	Labor Disputes, No. of Workers	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
X9	Manufacturing Employment	Wis. Dept. of Industgry, Labor and Human Relations

NOTES: Selected series are seasonally adjusted by the Bureau of the Census X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. The adjusted data are plotted on arithmetic scales.

SECTION A is a summary of recent data and current changes for all indicators and is presented in chart form. The indicators are presented with cyclical timing as the principle basis of classification.

SECTION B is a summary of Wisconsin Labor Force Estimates, including Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates, and selected U.S. data.

SECTION C analyzes the Wisconsin labor force by industry and by specified Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

SECTION D singles out certain economic time series as being leading or coinciding in relation to movements in aggregate economic activity. They are seasonally adjusted and presented graphically. The indicators are grouped by cyclical timing.

COVER PHOTO: Winter scene. Courtesy of Wisconsin Division of Tourism.

THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER

LEADING INDICATORS AT THE END OF 1984 REMAIN MIXED. NO CLEAR TRENDS ARE APPARENT FROM THE LATEST MONTH'S DATA. HOWEVER, 1984 AS A WHOLE HAD SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

LEADING INDICATORS

The average number of hours worked per week by production workers in manufacturing increased at the end of the year. December's average workweek of 41.7 hours is well above the seasonal trend.

The annual average workweek figure is the greatest since 1979, indicating a long-range recovery has been and is taking place. However, the growth seems to have been by fits and starts within individual years.

The workweek average was highest in the middle months of 1984, dipped in fall, and, with December's increase, rose again. Even when adjusting for seasonal factors, the December increase is unusual.

Corresponding to the lengthening workweek is an increase in the average weekly overtime hours worked in December. And again, the 1984 annual average for overtime is the greatest since 1979.

The extra working hours in December have come at the expense of the number employed. Production workers employed in manufacturing decreased by 3,800 in the final month of 1984. However, the annual average is up by close to 20,000 over 1983's production worker level.

1984 is the first year since 1979 that annual manufacturing employment levels have increased over the previous year. And, every month of 1984 had a higher manufacturing employment level than the comparable month of one year earlier.

Initial claims for unemployment compensation have fluctuated throughout 1984. The weekly average per month jumped to 18,332 in the final month, but much of that increase is due to normal seasonal factors.

The annual average of weekly initial claims for 1984 is the lowest since 1979. However, the 1979, pre-recession, average is about 2,500 per week lower than this year's.

The monthly average of job openings received by the state's Job Service offices reached the highest level since 1980. The per-month average in 1984 was 8,695, but that was brought down by an unseasonably poor number in December.

Each month in 1984, except December, had a higher number of job orders than the corresponding month of each of the two previous years.

New business incorporations in Wisconsin began 1984 with greater numbers per month than the previous year. But, by the middle of the year the incorporations growth leveled off with some months higher, some lower than year ago numbers.

December's number of new incorporations is down, even when considering seasonal factors. New business incorporations usually pick up in the first couple of months in a new year.

The net gain in business telephone access lines decreased in December. Much of the decrease is normal for that time of year. The business phone access line figure varies considerably from month to month.

A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES Latest Month		Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	% CHANGE Mo/Ago	% CHANGE Yr/Ago	AVG. 1983
LEADING INDICATORS								
L1 COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	61.3	Dec	72.4	73.0	-15.3	-16.0	58.0
L2 AVG. WORK WEEK, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	41.7	Dec	40.2	41.7	3.7	0.0	40.7
Seasonally Adjusted		41.1		39.8	41.1	3.3	0.0	
L3 AVG. OVERTIME HOURS, MFG.								
Unadjusted	HOURS	3.2	Dec	2.8	3.4	14.3	-5.9	2.8
Seasonally Adjusted		3.1		2.7	3.3	14.8	-6.1	
L4 AVG. WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	18,332	Dec	13,601	16,761	34.8	9.4	14,694
Seasonally Adjusted		11,950		11,094	10,925	7.7	9.4	
L5 TOTAL JOB OPENINGS REC.								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	4,507	Dec	7,486	6,548	-39.8	-31.2	7,099
Seasonally Adjusted		5,946		9,334	8,636	-36.3	-31.1	
L6 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	532	Dec	541	578	-1.7	-8.0	544
Seasonally Adjusted		489		575	532	-15.0	-8.1	
L7 NET GAIN IN BUSINESS PHONES ACCESS LINES								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	714	Dec	1,333	-2	-46.4	-	892
Seasonally Adjusted		406		414	763	-1.9	-46.8	
L8 BUILDING PLANS EXAMINED								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	322	Dec	566	366	-43.1	-12.0	275
Seasonally Adjusted		357		607	406	-41.2	-12.1	
ROUGHLY COINCIDING INDICATORS								
C1 HELP-WANTED INDEX (MILW.)								
Seasonally Adjusted	INDEX	63	Dec	55	51	14.5	23.5	38
C2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TOTAL								
Unadjusted	PERCENT	7.2	Dec	6.8	9.3	-	-	10.4
Seasonally Adjusted		7.5		7.4	9.0	-	-	
C3 NATURAL GAS SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. THERMS	305.6	Nov	190.1	281.5	60.8	8.6	247.9
Seasonally Adjusted		276.3		230.4	254.4	19.9	8.6	
C4 NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	NUMBER	11,243	Dec	14,034	16,322	-19.9	-31.1	14,429
Seasonally Adjusted		13,720		13,559	19,916	1.2	-31.1	
C5 ELECTRIC POWER SALES								
Unadjusted	MIL. KWH	1851.0	Nov	1963.2	1813.2	-5.7	2.1	1.765
Seasonally Adjusted		1873.5		1949.6	1835.8	-3.9	2.1	
C6 TOTAL SECURITIES REGISTRATIONS								
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	94.3	Dec	93.4	114.4	1.0	-17.6	143.3
Seasonally Adjusted		121.2		69.7	147.0	73.9	-17.6	

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A WISCONSIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	MONTHLY SERIES			% CHANGE		AVG.
		Latest Month	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	Mo/Ago	Yr/Ago	1983
C7 PERSONAL INCOME							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	4,804 Aug	4,788	4,384	0.3	9.6	4,449
Seasonally Adjusted		4,857	4,783	4,433	1.5	9.6	
C8 AVG. WEEKLY EARNINGS, MFG.							
Unadjusted	DOLLARS	423.25 Dec	402.80	424.51	5.1	-0.3	398.01
Seasonally Adjusted		410.13	395.29	411.53	3.8	-0.3	
C9 CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MKTG.							
Unadjusted	MIL. DOL.	468.0 Nov	446.8	460.7	4.7	1.6	415.3
Seasonally Adjusted		420.5	446.8	413.8	-5.9	1.6	
C10 CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	57.6 Dec	62.4	56.5	-7.7	1.9	55.0
Seasonally Adjusted		58.5	57.2	57.3	2.3	2.1	
OTHER KEY INDICATORS							
X1 BIRTH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	5,491 Dec	5,466	5,526	0.5	-0.6	6,006
Seasonally Adjusted		6,656	6,094	6,695	9.2	-0.6	
X2 DEATH REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	3,380 Dec	3,222	3,333	4.9	1.4	3,391
Seasonally Adjusted		4,038	3,184	3,981	26.8	1.4	
X3 NATURAL NET GAIN POPULATION							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	2,111 Dec	2,244	2,193	-5.9	-3.7	2,615
Seasonally Adjusted		2,662	2,753	2,766	-3.3	-3.8	
X4 MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	1,943 Dec	3,133	2,211	-38.0	-12.1	3,340
Seasonally Adjusted		3,673	4,079	4,180	-10.0	-12.1	
X5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MILW.)			(Sep)				
Unadjusted	INDEX	324.3 Nov	324.0	312.5	0.1	3.8	309.5
X6 PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS							
Unadjusted	INDEX	140 Dec	144	141	-2.8	-0.7	142
Seasonally Adjusted		143	145	144	-1.4	-0.7	
X7 NET GAIN IN RESIDENTIAL PHONES ACCESS LINES							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	880 Dec	2,212	1,917	-60.2	-54.1	872
Seasonally Adjusted		1,536	1,656	1,029	-7.2	49.3	
X8 LABOR DISPUTES, NO. OF WORKERS							
Unadjusted	NUMBER	690 Dec	640	614	7.8	12.4	2,542
Seasonally Adjusted		1,513	952	1,346	58.9	12.4	
X9 MANUFACTURING EMPL.							
Unadjusted	THOUS.	501.5 Dec	505.3	497.7	-0.8	0.8	486.0
Seasonally Adjusted		506.6	504.8	502.5	0.4	0.8	

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B LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

WISCONSIN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Unadjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2393.5	2398.7	2431.7	-0.2	-1.6
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2220.1	2236.3	2206.4	-0.7	0.6
Unemployment	173.4	162.5	225.3	6.7	-23.0
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.8	9.3	-	-
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2430.7	2434.9	2433.6	-0.2	-0.1
Employment (Inc. Labor Disputes)	2249.3	2254.0	2214.3	-0.2	1.6
Unemployment	181.4	180.9	219.3	0.3	-17.3
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.4	9.0	-	-

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	1944.6	1955.2	1889.9	-0.5	2.9
Unadjusted					
Manufacturing	500.9	504.7	497.4	-0.8	0.7
Mining	2.0	2.7	2.2	-25.9	-9.1
Contract Construction	57.6	62.4	56.5	-7.7	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	88.0	88.8	88.5	-0.9	-0.6
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	17.0	17.1	16.7	-0.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	102.2	102.5	97.6	-0.3	4.7
Retail Trade	362.1	359.3	343.0	0.8	5.6
General Merchandise	50.6	49.9	47.2	1.4	7.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	100.9	100.5	97.6	0.4	3.4
Banking	28.0	27.9	27.0	1.4	3.7
Insurance	32.3	32.0	31.6	0.9	2.2
Service and Miscellaneous	404.3	403.3	387.4	0.2	4.4
Hospitals	69.6	69.8	73.5	-0.3	-5.3
Private Education	23.7	24.3	23.1	-2.5	2.6
Government	326.5	331.0	319.8	-1.4	2.1
State Government	82.8	84.4	81.2	-1.9	2.0
Local Government	216.8	218.2	211.0	-0.6	2.7

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Pct. Chg.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Seasonally Adjusted					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	114,464	114,074	112,237	0.3	2.0
Employment	106,273	105,932	103,029	0.3	3.1
Unemployment	8,191	8,142	9,208	0.6	-11.0
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.1	8.2	-	-

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	(In Thousands) Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
All Manufacturing (Including Canning)	500.9	504.7	497.4
All Manufacturing (Excluding Canning)	494.9	496.2	491.5
Durable Goods	314.7	315.3	311.3
Lumber and Wood Prod., (Except Furniture)	21.4	21.6	20.9
Sawmills and Planning Mills	2.9	2.8	2.7
Millwork, Veneer, Plywood & Prefab. Wood Prod.	9.4	9.6	9.4
Furniture and Fixtures	10.6	10.6	9.4
Household Furniture	4.9	4.8	4.3
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.6	8.3	7.9
Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products	3.0	3.7	3.4
Primary Metal Industries	19.6	20.0	18.9
Iron and Steel Foundries	11.1	11.4	10.3
Fabricated Metal Products	50.0	49.6	50.5
Heating Equipment (Except Electrical) & Plumbing Fixtures	4.4	4.6	5.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	12.6	12.6	12.2
Metal Stampings	12.1	12.0	12.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	99.0	98.5	97.3
Engines and Turbines	20.0	19.8	20.9
Farm Machinery and Equipment	12.4	12.3	12.7
Const., Min. & Material Handling Mach. & Equip.	12.9	13.0	13.2
Metalworking Machinery and Equipment	10.6	10.6	10.0
Special Industry Machinery (Except Metalworking)	10.2	10.1	9.6
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment	14.2	14.2	13.6
Service Industry Machines	7.7	7.7	7.4
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	49.4	49.5	50.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	17.2	16.9	17.5
Household Appliances	6.6	6.5	6.5
Transportation Equipment	35.7	35.7	36.5
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	28.8	29.0	29.6
Instruments and Related Products	10.7	10.7	10.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.7	10.8	9.8
Nondurable Goods	186.2	189.3	186.1
Food and Kindred Products	57.1	60.0	58.8
Meat Products	13.9	14.2	13.8
Dairy Products	16.5	16.5	17.2
Canning and Preserving	6.0	8.4	5.9
Bakery Products	4.4	4.3	4.9
Beverage Industries	9.0	9.0	9.7
Textile Mill Products	4.7	4.8	4.3
Knitting Mills	3.9	4.1	3.6
Apparel and Other Finished Products	6.9	6.8	6.8
Paper and Allied Products	46.7	46.8	46.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	29.0	29.0	29.1
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products	9.3	9.4	9.5
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	7.4	7.3	7.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	34.3	34.3	33.2
Newspapers	11.1	11.2	10.6
Commercial Printing	14.1	14.1	13.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.2	9.3	9.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	18.9	19.0	18.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	14.5	14.6	13.8
Leather and Leather Products	8.0	8.1	8.6
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2.0	2.0	2.5
Footwear (Except Rubber)	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other Nondurable Goods	-	-	-

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	$423	$403	$425	41.7	40.2	41.7
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	424	406	426	41.6	40.3	41.7
Durable Goods	434	412	437	41.7	40.2	42.0
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	311	299	301	40.9	40.3	40.6
Furniture and Fixtures	295	289	312	40.0	39.4	42.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	384	379	377	41.0	40.5	42.1
Primary Metal Industries	416	383	409	42.8	40.2	42.1
Iron and Steel Foundries	437	392	422	43.5	40.0	42.6
Fabricated Metal Products	412	396	415	40.4	39.4	41.5
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	441	412	444	43.5	41.4	43.3
Metal Stampings	391	378	383	38.8	37.8	39.4
Machinery (Except Electrical)	491	470	494	42.3	41.2	42.6
Engines and Turbines	551	511	564	43.3	41.4	43.7
Farm Machinery and Equip.	514	507	527	41.3	40.5	42.6
Const. and Related Mach.	489	477	472	42.0	41.7	40.8
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	495	480	465	42.6	41.7	40.7
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	510	476	516	44.9	42.9	46.7
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	492	478	483	41.4	40.6	41.4
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	399	388	403	41.1	40.2	41.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	426	427	453	41.3	41.5	41.8
Transportation Equipment	563	511	585	43.4	39.3	43.8
Instruments and Related Prod.	368	349	345	42.5	40.3	40.7
Nondurable Goods	405	387	402	41.7	40.1	41.1
Food and Kindred Products	383	354	385	40.9	38.3	39.6
Meat Products	332	314	375	38.5	37.4	39.0
Dairy Products	382	384	370	40.3	40.5	39.7
Textile Mill Products	286	282	263	40.1	40.1	36.7
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	235	231	226	38.6	38.2	36.9
Paper and Allied Products	530	503	502	46.8	45.0	46.1
Pulp and Paper Mills	555	547	536	47.3	46.8	47.1
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	410	411	445	38.5	37.8	39.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	468	455	437	42.4	41.6	41.3
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	317	316	321	39.3	39.0	39.4
Leather and Leather Products.	256	252	258	38.5	37.9	39.1

DATA INCLUDES ALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED DURING, OR RECEIVED PAY FOR, ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD WHICH INCLUDES THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE EXCLUDED. PEOPLE ON SICK LEAVE, VACATIONS, OR HOLIDAYS AND BEING PAID FOR THAT PERIOD BY THEIR EMPLOYER ARE CONSIDERED EMPLOYED. EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA PERTAIN TO PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. THE EARNINGS FIGURES ARE "GROSS" FIGURES, THAT IS, THEY REFLECT CHANGES IN WAGE RATES, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, AND PREMIUM PAY FOR OVERTIME WORK. THE HOURS FIGURES RELATE TO THE HOURS FOR WHICH PAY WAS RECEIVED AND ARE DIFFERENT FROM SCHEDULED OR STANDARD WORK HOURS.

ALL CURRENT MONTH DATA ARE PRELIMINARY. DUE TO BENCHMARK REVISIONS CURRENTLY-PUBLISHED DATA MAY DIFFER FROM PREVIOUSLY-PUBLISHED DATA FOR THE SAME MONTH. WISCONSIN DATA ARE CURRENTLY ADJUSTED TO EMPLOYMENT LEVELS OF 1ST QUARTER, 1984. BENCHMARK REVISIONS DURING THE MOST RECENT THREE YEARS FOR WISCONSIN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT HAVE AVERAGED 1.0 PERCENT.

Section

C WISCONSIN EARNINGS AND HOURS DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS *(Unadjusted)* DECEMBER	Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.		
	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Latest Month	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
All Manufacturing (Incl. Canning)	10.15	10.02	10.18	9.78	9.69	9.75
All Manufacturing (Excl. Canning)	10.20	10.07	10.21	9.81	9.74	9.78
Durable Goods	10.40	10.25	10.40	10.03	9.95	10.01
Lumber/Wood Prod. (Exc. Furn.)	7.61	7.41	7.42	7.51	7.35	7.35
Furniture and Fixtures	7.37	7.34	7.40	7.31	7.28	7.32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	9.37	9.37	8.96	9.18	9.16	8.76
Primary Metal Industries	9.71	9.53	9.71	9.34	9.24	9.31
Iron and Steel Foundries	10.04	9.81	9.90	9.69	9.55	9.59
Fabricated Metal Products	10.19	10.06	9.99	9.70	9.67	9.61
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	10.14	9.95	10.26	9.63	9.55	9.81
Metal Stampings	10.08	10.00	9.73	9.89	9.87	9.55
Machinery (Except Electrical)	11.61	11.42	11.59	11.16	11.08	11.08
Engines and Turbines	12.72	12.34	12.90	12.11	11.99	12.01
Farm Machinery and Equip.	12.44	12.52	12.37	12.17	12.21	12.07
Const. and Related Mach.	11.65	11.45	11.57	11.32	11.16	11.32
Metalworking Mach. and Equip.	11.63	11.50	11.42	11.10	11.02	10.97
Spec. Ind. Mach. (Exc. Metal).	11.35	11.10	11.04	10.66	10.56	10.55
Gen. Industrial Mach. and Equip.	11.89	11.78	11.66	11.44	11.43	11.24
Electrical Mach., Equip. and Supp.	9.71	9.66	9.75	9.49	9.47	9.50
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	10.32	10.29	10.84	10.20	10.21	10.59
Transportation Equipment	12.97	13.01	13.35	12.51	12.59	12.76
Instruments and Related Prod.	8.67	8.65	8.47	8.48	8.46	8.31
Nondurable Goods	9.72	9.65	9.79	9.34	9.24	9.30
Food and Kindred Products	9.37	9.24	9.72	9.15	8.86	9.21
Meat Products	8.62	8.39	9.61	8.34	8.13	9.08
Dairy Products	9.48	9.49	9.33	9.08	9.07	8.92
Textile Mill Products	7.12	7.03	7.16	6.94	6.82	6.72
Apparel and Other Fin. Prod.	6.09	6.06	6.13	6.01	6.02	5.96
Paper and Allied Products	11.33	11.17	10.88	10.80	10.70	10.37
Pulp and Paper Mills	11.73	11.68	11.37	11.19	11.17	10.82
Printing, Pub. and Allied Prod.	10.65	10.86	11.18	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	11.03	10.93	10.59	10.61	10.63	10.34
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod.	8.07	8.10	8.14	7.83	7.86	7.85
Leather and Leather Products.	6.65	6.65	6.59	6.55	6.54	6.47

Section

C SUMMARY OF RECENT WISCONSIN DATA

EARNINGS AND HOURS, MFG. Production Workers (Unadjusted) DECEMBER	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Including O.T.			Average Hourly Earnings Excluding O.T.	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Month	Month Ago
United States	$388	$379	$372	41.3	40.7	41.2	9.39	9.30	9.04	-	-
Wisconsin	423	403	425	41.7	40.2	41.7	10.15	10.02	10.18	9.78	9.69
Selected Areas											
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	445	416	423	44.1	42.3	43.6	10.10	9.83	9.70	9.56	9.36
Beloit (City)	385	379	443	40.0	39.2	45.6	9.63	9.67	9.72	-	-
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	414	411	399	41.4	41.7	41.3	10.01	9.85	9.65	9.73	9.65
Fond du Lac (County)	405	400	376	44.0	43.4	41.4	9.21	9.22	9.09	8.81	8.89
Green Bay (Brown County)	470	436	448	42.7	40.7	42.3	11.00	10.71	10.60	10.30	10.12
Janesville (City)	582	489	615	42.8	38.0	45.1	13.59	12.87	13.63	13.18	12.53
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	501	442	522	41.5	38.3	44.4	12.08	11.55	11.76	11.62	11.16
Kenosha (County)	498	459	507	44.1	38.9	41.7	11.30	11.79	12.17	10.94	11.46
La Crosse (County)	357	342	355	39.6	38.8	40.3	9.01	8.81	8.81	8.67	8.55
Madison (Dane County)	398	377	354	41.3	40.1	38.3	9.64	9.39	9.23	9.19	9.01
Manitowoc (County)	374	346	344	40.7	38.4	39.8	9.19	9.01	8.65	8.95	8.81
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	468	451	474	41.2	40.1	42.1	11.36	11.24	11.27	10.87	10.84
Racine (County)	440	420	438	40.1	39.0	41.9	10.97	10.77	10.46	10.54	10.43
Sheboygan (County)	392	382	382	40.0	39.3	39.8	9.80	9.72	9.59	9.42	9.37
Wausau (Marathon County)	402	400	383	42.2	42.4	41.9	9.52	9.44	9.14	9.16	9.10

EMPLOYMENT, MFG. (Unadjusted) DECEMBER	(In Thousands)			Percent Change	
	Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
United States	19,736.0	19,782.0	19,085.0	-0.2	3.4
Wisconsin	500.9	504.7	497.4	-0.8	0.7
Selected Areas					
Appleton-Oshkosh (Calumet-Winnebago-Outagamie)	47.1	47.7	46.4	-1.3	1.5
Beloit (City)	5.4	5.3	5.9	1.9	-8.5
Eau Claire (Eau Claire-Chippewa)	9.0	9.1	8.8	-1.1	2.3
Fond du Lac (County)	9.7	9.8	9.5	-1.0	2.1
Green Bay (Brown County)	21.3	21.8	20.8	-2.3	2.4
Janesville (City)	11.3	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.9
Janesville-Beloit (Rock County)	19.0	19.0	19.2	0.0	-1.0
Kenosha (County)	17.1	17.1	18.0	0.0	-5.0
La Crosse (County)	10.6	10.6	10.1	0.0	5.0
Madison (Dane County)	19.6	19.8	18.8	-1.0	4.3
Manitowoc (County)	10.4	10.9	11.2	-4.6	-7.1
Milwaukee (Milwaukee-Ozaukee-Waukesha-Washington)	169.8	169.3	169.0	0.3	0.5
Racine (County)	25.1	24.7	24.9	1.6	0.8
Sheboygan (County)	18.5	18.7	17.5	-1.1	5.7
Wausau (Marathon County)	11.6	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0

WHERE THE JOBS ARE

by August L. Cibarich

PROFESSIONAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Overall employment of Professionals continued to increase since 1980, despite the recession. However, the rate of growth was reduced significantly by the hard economic times and technological changes.

A shift in the mix within the Professional Occupation grouping has occurred. The number of K-12 Teachers employed declined. The growth in the number of Licensed Registered and Practical Nurses employed may have ended with more of the workers in this occupation working at non-Hospital worksites, and fewer working in Hospitals. The number of Professional Workers employed by the state's Manufacturing and Construction industies has declined significantly since 1980 as cost-cutting measures to reduce "overhead" costs was one means employed to insure firms in these troubled industries would survive.

The rapid growth in Retailing and Service and Financial and Insurance Firms offered additional opportunities for Professional workers as Professional jobs are scattered throughout the Service-Producing Industries.

The demand for Data Processing Specialists was slowed by the recession and the rapid growth in the use of small computers at the expense of mainframe computers. This development affected the demand for Applications Programmers the most.

Extensive declines in the need for Drafters occurred as a result of the introduction of Computer Assisted Design (CAD). Declines are beginning to occur in the growth rate of Electrical Engineers as Computer Assisted Engineering (CAE) comes on board.

The decline in Government Employment, a big source of Employment for Professional workers, also limited growth in job opportunities for Professionals.

Strong job growth in some industries such as the Service Industries will provide additional job opportunities for Professional workers. Much, but not all of this gain will be displaced by declines in the use of Professional workers in other industries.

TECHNICAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Of all the occupational areas the Technical grouping offers the best opportunity for growth.

With the expansion of Computer Assisted Design, Manufacturing and Engineering, many additional jobs will be created in this category. Changes that reduce the need for workers in other occupational groups will increase the need for workers in this group.

Fortunately, Wisconsin has a long-established system of Technical Institutes to train workers in this category.

One disturbing aspect of some of the more recently emerging technologies is the number of Wisconsin-trained workers finding employment outside of the state. In these instances, Wisconsin's human capital investment in training, while benefiting the individual, does not benefit the state's economy as a whole.

The number of Technical jobs is expected to increase by several thousand between 1984 and mid-1986. This is the second highest rate of increase (3.0%), of any of the industry groups. Continued emphasis on "high tech" solutions to our

economic problems will continue to increase the need for Technicians.

MANAGERIAL WORK

The sharp expansion in the number of Service sector firms in our economy since 1980 has expanded employment opportunities for Managers in these industries. Declines occurred in the number of Managers employed in the Manufacturing and Construction industries, but the net result was a significant increase in the overall number of Managers employed. Many of the additional jobs were of the self-employment type.

The number of Managerial jobs is expected to increase by 1,200 between 1984 and mid-1986, as growth in the number of new firms is expected to be slower than in the four year period from 1980 to 1984. Competitive pressures are expected to continue to restrict the addition of, or recall of, many Managers; and continuing reduction of overhead expense will result in additional layoffs.

SALES WORK OCCUPATIONS

The rapid increase in the number of retail establishments has not resulted in an increase of Sales jobs since 1980. Jobs in retail firms, a major employer of Sales and Service workers, increased 13,800 during the period from 1980 to 1984. One segment, eating and drinking firms, was responsible for most of this growth. The remaining retail industries, which employ the Sales Workers, changed very little overall. Resulting job growth occurred in the Service Occupations, not the Sales Occupations, since eating and drinking firms employ Service workers in large numbers, not Sales Workers.

While growth occurred in several of the remaining retail industries, declines in general merchandising and in automotive dealers and gasoline service stations more than balanced out these gains.

As a result, Wage and Salary Sales jobs gained very little, despite the opening of many additional stores.

While this may sound contradictory, it is explained by the productivity increases in retailing. The use of advanced technology, restructuring of traffic flow, more self-service, and above all fierce competition, resulted in fewer workers handling the workload and a lower number of workers staffing the individual store. The number of Sales Workers is expected to remain about the same from 1984 through mid-1986. Additional Sales Jobs created by growth in the number of firms is expected to continue to be balanced out by continued productivity improvement in the industry as a whole.

CLERICAL WORK

The information age requires that more information be processed. Under "normal" circumstances, this would result in the generation of an additional army of Clerical Workers. But these are not "normal" times. Technology is changing the nature of work and the work experience. Computers, word processers, printers and assorted additional hardware are rapidly changing the Clerical worksite into a "clerical floor", amazingly similar to the "factory floor".

Office machines now entering the office in unprecedented numbers are still primarily used independently of each other, just as factory machines were used for a century or more.

In the factory, machining centers have been rapidly replacing individual

machines which were used independently of each other for many decades. Office machine centers are starting to link word processors, computers and terminals, mailroom functions and data control. Thus, the office which has just begun its widespread use of machines is already thinking about linking the machines.

It now appears that the office will undergo its shift from hand work to machine processing and then, in a much shorter period (a few years rather than a century), to integrating the machines into an office center.

Thus, to estimate the Clerical staffing and training needs, both a greatly increasing workload and a two-phase rapid increase in productivity must be considered. Some feel office productivity can potentially increase threefold when fully integrated.

Over the year and one half from 1984 through mid-1986, we expect the number of Clerical jobs to increase by about 2,500 jobs.

SERVICE WORK

This occupational grouping is a collection of occupations which are quite dissimilar in function performed, education needed, special training and training time required.

The occupational group has been growing rapidly overall. In 1980, it was estimated that about 300,000 Wisconsin residents were engaged in Service Occupations, doing "Service Work".

The original projections to 1990 for this group assumed a continuation of the rapid growth that had occurred previously. If we look back at the impact of the recession of the early 80's that affected other occupational groups so extensively, we see a much less dramatic impact on Service. No overall decline in the number of Service jobs appears to have occurred during the recession, but a dramatic shift has occurred towards the Food Service occupations, and away from the Minor Repair Services, especially Automotive Service. The rapid growth in the Health Service jobs area, that has occurred as a result of the former rapid expansion of Health Care, has leveled off with the decline in employment in hospitals.

With the resumed rapid expansion of eating and drinking establishments, the number of Food Service workers has grown extensively. A large number of these jobs are part-time positions. This area of Service Work may expand further, however, its rapid growth is close to "topping out". Exactly when growth will end is not known.

The number of Service Jobs is expected to increase by 10,000 between 1984 and mid-1986.

Blue Collar Employment Decline to Continue

The number of workers in Blue Collar occupations peaked in 1979, dropped drastically during the recession of the early 1980's and recouped some, but not much, of its losses in the two years of recovery we have experienced.

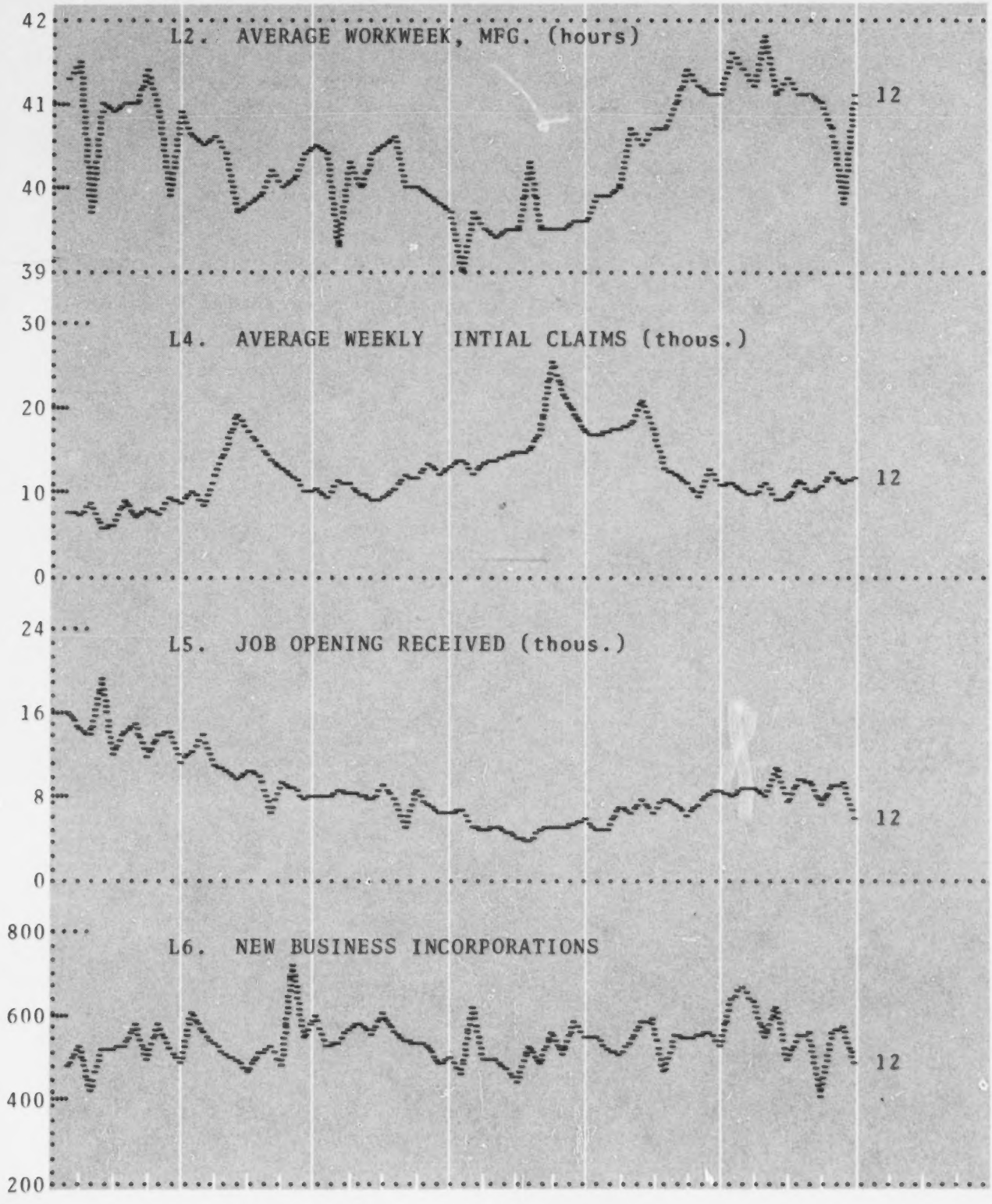
Factories, repair shops, construction sites, warehouses, and other firms employing Blue Collar Workers have emerged from the recession and recovery leaner and much more productive.

In Wisconsin, employers of Blue Collar Workers were hit harder and longer than the nation as a whole. While the nation as a whole has finally

(Continued on back cover)

Section

D CYCLICAL INDICATORS



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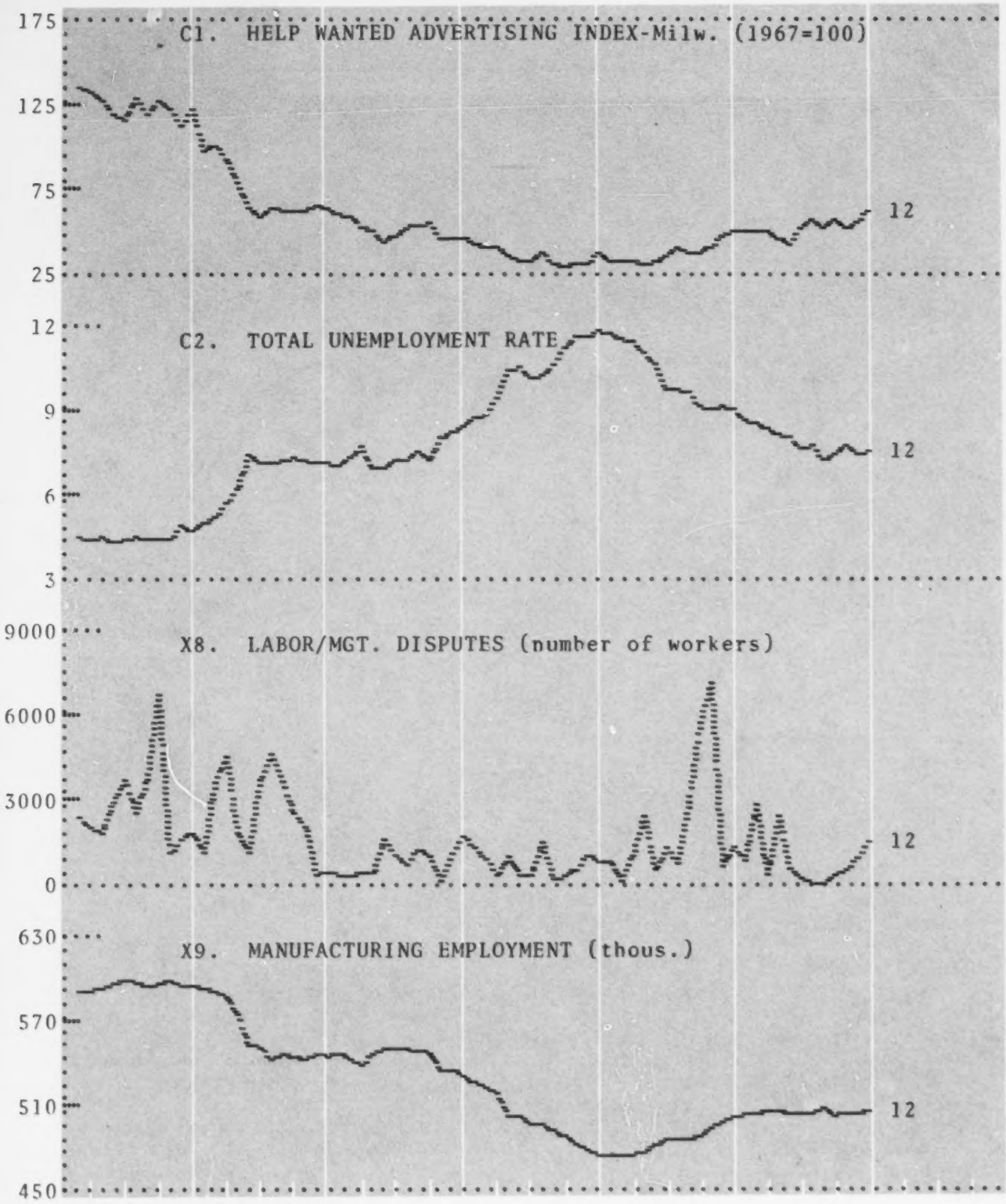

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surpassed the Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment peak levels reached immediately prior to the recession, this has not occurred in Wisconsin, and may not in the foreseeable future. Durable Goods Manufacturing and Construction firms which employ large numbers of Blue Collar workers have barely begun to recover the jobs they lost between 1980 and 1982.

Thus, in the short run continued erosion of Blue Collar Employment is likely. Over a longer period (five or more years from now), some employment opportunities not now apparent will emerge for Blue Collar workers.

In 1980, the number of Blue Collar workers was estimated to be about 675,000. Current estimates of Blue Collar Employment remain below the 1980 figures, as the industries which employ "Blue Collar Workers" are still significantly below their pre-recessionary high.

The 1990 "Blue Collar" employment level is now expected to be much lower than that previously forecast. The level at the end of our forecast period (June 1986) is now expected to be lower than the 1980 level, with that level expected to be only slightly lower than that of 1984. Several hundred thousand Blue Collar jobs are thought to be vulnerable to a number of developments over a longer period of time.

Laborers or Unskilled Workers

This category has been in general decline for several decades. Computer Assisted Manufacturing is accelerating the decline. This level of Blue Collar Workers is also very susceptible to being transferred to other lower paying states and nations.

Operatives or Semiskilled Workers

This type of Blue Collar work had been declining at a slower rate than Laboring work, but is now being displaced at a faster pace by Computer Assisted Manufacturing. Spray painting, arc and spot welding and other repetitive tasks are already being done by robots and computers. Second and third generation robots will be much more capable of replacing human labor. A number of the developing countries now have sufficient capital and technical know-how to compete with firms in our state at this level of sophistication.

Crafts or Skilled Work

The impact of Computer Assisted Manufacturing and Computer Assisted Design on Craft work is not fully understood at this time. What is known is that job content is changing. What the overall need for Craft workers will be has not been addressed by any extensive studies of the issue, such as was done in the early 1960's when concern over "automation" resulted in a number of special studies to explain the changes.

The number of Blue Collar jobs is expected to decrease by 12,000 between 1984 and mid-1986. The number of Craftsmen employed is expected to decline by 2,000, with a drop in the number of Operatives and Laborers employed of 5,000 for each category.